

PEACE GREETINGS ASKED OF WILSON

Dr. Jordan Seeks Aid to
Send Christmas Mes-
sages to Belligerents.

PLANS TO JOIN OTHER NEUTRALS

President Understood To Be Op-
posed to Any Joint Action
with Outside Powers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 12.—To send the belligerent nations of Europe a message of peace at the Christmas season is the plan of David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University and chairman of the recent International Peace Congress at San Francisco. Dr. Jordan presented to President Wilson to-day resolutions from the Peace Congress asking cooperation with other neutral countries that end.

Dr. Jordan stated after his interview with the President that a conference undoubtedly would be held at The Hague some time before Christmas, at which all the principal neutrals of the world would be represented "quasi officially." He would not say what encouragement the President gave him.

It is understood that President Wilson is opposed to joint official action with other neutral powers. Since the beginning of the war he has avoided any such action, believing that the interests of the United States varied widely from those of other neutrals, and that any official conference with them would serve only to complicate relations.

Dr. Jordan admitted that none of the belligerents was willing to initiate peace negotiations spontaneously, but declared that information received from peace advocates abroad indicated that the offices of neutrals would not be unwelcome in any of the belligerent capitals.

Dr. Jordan said the details of the plan proposed by the Peace Congress could easily be changed to meet conditions. He refused to predict whether the peace efforts would be successful in the near future.

Dr. Jordan told the President that there were organizations actively at work in all parts of the civilized world bringing pressure to bear to end the war. Ultimately, he said, those efforts were certain to be successful.

A preliminary meeting of peace advocates would be held at Berne December 14, Dr. Jordan said, at which American delegates would be present. It had been learned unofficially, he

THREE BELGIANS SHOT

German Court-Martial Finds They
Sent Information to Allies.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The execution of three Belgians, found guilty by a German court-martial of communicating news of troop movements to the Allies, is announced by the "Echo Belge."

The report says that a fourth Belgian was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

CZAR THREATENS TO FLANK ENEMY BY RIGA ATTACK

Russians Force Germans
Further Back from
the Dvina.

CAPTURED 130,000
IN FIVE WEEKS

Ivanoff's Repeated Thrusts Bag
Many Prisoners in
Galicia.

London, Nov. 12.—Nowhere on the eastern front are the Teutons on the offensive. Along the whole line it is the Russians who are attacking, in the effort to drive the invader still further from the line where he purposed to intrench for the winter.

In the north the Germans apparently have abandoned any hope of reaching Riga and Dvinsk at least until the ground freezes, and are falling back or are being driven back from the Dvina, which was their objective.

The Russians in the Riga region are attempting an outflanking movement, and their recent successes have brought them within striking distance of the Lukum-Mitau railway, which connects the German fighting front with the fortress of Windau.

The Germans are also falling back before Dvinsk as the result of the Russian offensive near Lake Swenon, while in the south General Ivanoff has continued to harass the invaders by repeated thrusts which during the past five weeks, according to Petrograd dispatches, have brought him nearly 130,000 prisoners. In the most recent of these thrusts, near Rudka, the bag totalled 6,000, many of whom were Germans.

"Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied, at least 2,000,000 additional soldiers will be thrown into the field, with results which only next spring's campaign can tell."

This is the opinion of a well known American mining engineer, who has just returned to London after spending six months in the Russian Empire.

"The people of Russia are enjoying something in the nature of a boom, and the cost of living of the Russian peasant, who does not require luxuries, has not appreciably increased. The Russian army is now well supplied with heavy guns and munitions, and the infantry is being supplied with thousands of machine guns."

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
Berlin gave out this statement:
Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Army group of General von Linington: The Germans, who only yesterday morning repulsed a Russian attack south of the Sarny railway line, took four officers and 230 men prisoners.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.
The following official communication was issued to-day:
In the region of Schlok our troops have advanced to the west of Bagraty, during the night. After sixteen days of almost uninterrupted fighting in the marsh region our troops captured Kammern and Anting. The Germans, who suffered heavy losses, were thrown back to the west. We captured some prisoners and machine guns.

Fierce fighting near the Horsemünde farm, in the district of Isakul, of the ten-day offensive, the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Heaps of German bodies are lying in front of our trenches.

In the fight to-day on the Riga front young Lithuanian troops fought side by side with our troops under extremely difficult conditions. They acquitted themselves splendidly.

In the region of Ilynska, near the villages of Pristina and Ilkust, we made a little progress.

Near the village of Kostinokhovka, west of Rafalovka, fierce fighting continues. We took about 720 prisoners.

"\$500 OR TROUBLE";
FIVE GO TO CELLS
Seeress's Woe Prediction True
in Alleged Extortion Case.

A trail which the police have followed for several weeks led yesterday to the arrest of five Italians who were held at Police Headquarters charged with having sent threatening letters for purposes of extortion. They are Riggio Cassa, a barber, living in East Twenty-third Street; Giovanni Giannini, a pedler, of 223 East Twenty-ninth Street; Stanora Liorhodi, painter, of 607 First Avenue; Vincenzo Ingrosso, saloonkeeper, of 409 East Fifteenth Street; and Mrs. Rose Frank, of 637 First Avenue. The arrests were made in an express office at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, conducted by Gratiano Piccirillo.

Five or six weeks ago Mrs. Piccirillo began to pay visits to Liorhodi's home in law of Mrs. Frank, who is a professional fortune teller. She told a number of things about her family and her business affairs, being encouraged to do so by Mrs. Frank, but would finally told that the fortune telling cards showed only trouble in the near future. The alarmed Mrs. Piccirillo informed her seventeen-year-old daughter, Catherine, of these predictions. Catherine visited the soothsayer and heard them repeated.

A few days later a letter was delivered at the Piccirillo home, stating that the horses used in the express business would be poisoned, and other troubles would follow, if \$500 was not forthcoming immediately. The money was to be paid at the railroad station in New Rochelle. The matter was reported to the police, and Inspector Faure assigned detectives to the case. Four other letters making appointments were subsequently received by Mrs. Piccirillo, and a messenger was sent with the detectives to the designated place, but no one appeared to receive the money. A few days ago a man appeared at the express office and described himself as a "fixer." He said that the \$500 must be paid at once, or harm would come to Catherine. The police were consulted, and later in the day Cassa was arrested when he appeared.

"INFANT" WIFE NEEDS
\$10,000, HUSBAND SAYS
Surrogate Denies Frelinghty-
sen's Plea.

Frederick T. Frelinghty, club member and grandson of Frederick T. Frelinghty, Secretary of State under President Arthur, as general guardian of his wife, Mrs. Mabel Frelinghty, yesterday to Surrogate Fowler to grant his "infant" wife and ward \$10,000 from her share of the estate of her mother, Mrs. Annie Duncan

Watson, who died last December. The husband and guardian explained that his income had been affected by the war and that he could not support his wife in the manner to which she was accustomed.

Surrogate Fowler, who last January allowed Mrs. Frelinghty \$7,500 from her mother's estate, refused to grant the increase.

Mrs. Frelinghty was eighteen years old when she was married, on October 3, 1914, and will not be of age until March 13, 1917. Frelinghty is a graduate of Harvard, '08, and member of the Harvard Union, Kniekerbocker and Tuxedo clubs.

"While I am willing and able," said the husband in his petition, "to furnish my wife with the necessities of life, my own personal income is not sufficient to provide her in the way in which she was accustomed to live before our marriage. She needs wearing apparel and personal effects, the maintenance of a motor car for her personal use, a house in the country, an apartment in town and a liberal amount of spending money to enable her to continue the mode of life she enjoyed when your petitioner married her."

Mrs. Frelinghty's share of the estate of her mother yields an income of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year.

ITALIANS STORM CARSO TRENCHES

Penetrate Enemy Posi-
tions After Advance in
Fog and Rain.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 12.—Further advances by the Italians on the Carso plateau, on the middle Isonzo and on the heights of Gorizia are reported in to-day's official statement from Rome. On the Carso, in a dense fog and driving rain, the Italian forces stormed several important trenches near San Martino del Carso. In the Flitsch section, on the middle Isonzo, an advance into the Sengora region was begun, 260 prisoners being captured in the day's actions. The repulse of a strong Austrian attack in the Upper Campelle Valley is also recorded.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.
The Italian statement says:
On November 11, in the upper Campelle Valley (Maso Valsugana Torrette), the enemy attacked our position in San Giovanni Pass. Although supported by the fire of many guns posted on a summit cupola and on Mont Alon the attack was repulsed.

In the Cordevole Valley our energetic pressure on Courtine continues between Monte Sief and Monte Settass. Small operations also were undertaken with the object of destroying enemy detachments which had remained behind Col di Lana.

On the middle Isonzo, in the Flitsch section, our infantry began yesterday resolutely to advance into the Sengora section. They took 260 prisoners, of whom three were officers. On the heights of Gorizia we made some little progress and captured eighteen prisoners.

On the Carso, during the whole day, fog and a driving rain paralyzed all offensive action, and numerous ravines were transformed into torrents, hampering the advance of our infantry. Nevertheless, thanks to their tenacity, our troops succeeded in undermining several large and important trenches southwest of San Martino del Carso, taking thirty odd prisoners.

CERTAIN GERMANY
CAN'T BE STARVED
Chancellor Accuses Allies of
Juggling Facts—More Foods
Under State Control.

Berlin (by wireless) to Saville, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Answering the petition of the Socialist party concerning the question of food prices, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared to-day that the population of the country could be completely assured that the hopes of the Entente Powers of starving out Germany would be disappointed, save the Overseas News Agency, which adds:

"Appreciating the fact that the Socialist party was convinced that Germany possessed sufficient supplies of food, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the authorities had further decided to remove all speculation in bread."

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg explained that the Entente Powers deceived their own people by misrepresenting the German discussions regarding the question of food prices as signs of weakening in the energy of the German nation, which, he said, was 'sure of victory.'"

Virtually the entire food supply of the nation is expected soon to pass under governmental control to insure an equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices among the entire population, rich and poor. Coffee, tea, cocoa, buckwheat and millet, marmalade and honey, vegetables, fruits and sauerkraut were added to-day to the list of products whose sale will be regulated by the state.

Potatoes, pork, milk and butter already have been subjected to a maximum price schedule. The consumption of other meats is regulated and limited by so-called "meatless days." Maximum prices for all varieties of meat and fish are believed to be in sight.

JOURNEYS 2,400 MILES
TO SAY "YES, SIR"

Honduran Steamship Man Meant
Signature Was His.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—At the trial of the \$15,000,000 damage suit brought by the Bluefields Steamship Company of Louisiana against the United Fruit Company for an alleged attempt to put the former out of business, Raphael Conn, treasurer of the Bluefields company, took the stand to-day.

He was regarded for several minutes by the plaintiff's half-dozen lawyers as the plaintiff's Shunk Brown, one of them, advanced and handed the witness a paper.

"Do you recognize that signature, sir?" demanded Mr. Brown. "Is that signature yours?"
"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Conn. "That will do," said Mr. Brown. Mr. Conn stepped down.

All the way from Honduras in ships and in sleeping cars—travelling for days and covering about 2,400 miles Mr. Conn had come to utter those two words.

Mississippi Mob Lynches Negro.
Aberdeen, Miss., Nov. 12.—John Taylor, a negro, charged with having fired at a deputy sheriff who was trying to arrest another negro, was taken from jail here last night by a masked mob and hanged from a bridge.

ASK QUICK REPLY TO U. S. PROTEST

British Wish to Controvert
Lansing's Statements
by Figures.

LONDON STANDS
BY GREY'S REPORT

Thinks American Argument Was
Overthrown by Sir Edward's
Cotton Statement.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 12.—A strong feeling prevails in London regarding the American note that the British case is in many respects so strong that it would be advisable that a reply be delivered almost immediately controverting a number of statements made by Secretary Lansing while leaving the purely legal arguments for a later period.

This is especially the effect of the first paragraph, where Lansing asserts that British commerce has thrived by preventing American importations to neutral countries in the north of Europe, with the idea of destroying American competition for British profit. On this particular point it is strongly felt that American opinion might be informed before the statements in the note sink into the public mind as an accepted fact impossible of contradiction, because the British view is that that argument was completely overthrown in Sir Edward Grey's letter to Ambassador Page of August 13, which apparently has been entirely overlooked by those drafting the note.

Sir Edward Grey gave figures for several commodities, making a special feature in the case of cotton, stating that the increased re-export of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands during the months from January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 bales of 100 pounds. The United States exported to these countries during this period in 1915 3,258,638 cents, as compared with 204,177 cents from January to May, 1914, showing six times the increase in cotton export from the United Kingdom. In concluding, Sir Edward Grey shows that the total volume of United States trade with these countries had increased 300 per cent.

From the British point of view these figures are regarded as unassailable, and it is believed that in many directions the figures are also procurable, upsetting a number of the other of Secretary Lansing's contentions.

"The American note causes us little concern as Englishmen," says "The Spectator," commenting on the recent note of the United States to Great Britain, relative to interference with American trade. "Its harsh and unsympathetic tone will not make us relax in the slightest degree the grip on the throat of Germany, which our sea power gives us. We shall answer the note politely and in a much more human spirit than that which inspires it, but we shall answer it firmly. That we must do whatever the consequences, but there will be no consequences."

"The Spectator" believes the majority of Americans would not tolerate seeing Great Britain stabbed in the back. It does not believe President Wilson will mix the problems of munitions and contraband and it refuses to regard America as a purely foreign country.

When history comes to be written, Americans of the future will feel anything but pride when they remember the official action of America during the great war, it concludes. "They will look back, when in the supreme moment of England's agony, they thought they had found certain technical justifications of their rights, they subsequently pushed their noses into the mire, and we shall see our flag and our honor and from the world from the inhuman tyranny of Germany only if we could without treading upon America's gross plot or scraping a little part of her sacred fence."

"The Spectator" believes the tone of the note to Great Britain much less friendly than those sent to Germany by the United States.

Says U. S. Lost Chance
to Avert U-Boat War

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The "Koenigsche Volkszeitung" commenting on the American note to Great Britain, says that it is difficult to comprehend how the Washington government, "filled with such convictions, and possessing such competent knowledge, allowed fifteen months to elapse without serious measures against British encroachments."

"The United States," continues the "Volkszeitung," "did not even need to rattle the sword. A mere embargo upon the export of a few articles, such as grain, copper, meat and cotton would instantly have brought Great Britain to terms, and established American rights."

If America had from the first energetically taken the position against Great Britain—now adopted, there would have been no submarine war, no sinking of the Lusitania or the Arabic.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, discussing the note in the "Tagblatt," prepares the way for the diplomatic history of the United States gives assurance that it will do so under all circumstances.

MISS TEYTE DIVORCED
BY FRENCH LAWYER

"Art Is Selfish; No More Hus-
bands for Me," Says Actress.
Paris, Nov. 12.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has granted a divorce to Eugene Plumon, a Paris lawyer, attached to the British expeditionary force as an interpreter, from Maggie Teyte, the British opera singer.

Maggie Teyte has made several American tours. She appeared in Paris in 1914 with the Boston Opera Company.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Maggie Teyte, who is appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, talked about the divorce granted to her husband, Eugene Plumon, in Paris.

"I could not stay with M. Plumon in Paris and have my career. I must travel around everywhere. All art is selfish; it must be so to be art. No more husbands for me! From now on I have but one ambition, and that is limitless. It is to go on and on in my career, and never stop."

"I am so glad, so very glad, that I

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A superior quality of Terry, made in generous proportions.

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Well tailored and in a variety of beautiful colorings.

am no longer a French woman," she continued. "At least, I think I'm Irish once again. You see, when I married a Frenchman I became French. Now that I am separated from a Frenchman it would seem logical that I should cease to be French. I like that idea." By a strange coincidence, to-morrow night Miss Teyte will play Desdemona, the unhappy victim of a spouse's jealousy.

Six Qualify as Ensigns.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Six warrant officers of the navy qualified by examination for appointment as ensigns. They are: William D. Sullivan, Washington, chief machinist; Horace B. Burke, Decherd, Tenn., chief machinist; Richard A. Bulger, Chicago, machinist; Eugene G. Hertrager, Stratton, Neb., machinist; Adolph J. Merkt, chief machinist, and Albert Oesinger, gunner.

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